



Leyland Urban District Council

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1970



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LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1970/71

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor I.E. ROBERTS

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Councillor A. BARNES, J.P.

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Councillor J.T. MARSDEN, J.P.

Councillor A.G. NELSON

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

N.T.W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,  
(Resigned 30/6/70). DR. MAYER-JONES, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,  
(Appointed 1/10/70) also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
Also Cleansing Superintendent  
Petroleum Officer,

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

M. EASTHAM, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I.L. PARR, M.A.P.H.I.

CLERK/SHORTHAND TYPIST

MRS. M. BEARDSWORTH



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
LANCASTERGATE,  
LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year ended 31st December 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Leyland for the year ended 31st December 1970.

The population of the District at mid-June 1970 was 23,320 according to the published Registrar General's estimate, which is 220 higher than that for the previous year.

The number of live births attributable to the District during 1970 was 406 or 7 less than in the previous year which gives a birth rate of 17.4 (16.9 adjusted). As the birth rate for England and Wales was 16.0 Leyland's birth rate is still slightly above the national average.

The number of deaths at 271 was 36 more than the previous year which gives an actual death rate of 11.6 as compared with 11.7 for the country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases of all forms increased by 3, from 95 to 98 and cerebrovascular diseases decreased from 33 to 30. The number of deaths from malignant diseases increased from 34 to 43, 9 being from cancer of the lung or bronchus as compared with 5 the previous year. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the District was 1.84 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.39 whilst the corresponding national figures were 2.39 and 0.62. The recent report of the Royal College of Physicians has drawn attention to evidence that smoking, and in particular cigarette smoking, is even more damaging to health than was previously thought. There was one death from the late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 5, which is 6 less than last year, the actual causes of death being shown in the body of the Report. This gives an infant mortality rate of 12.0 per 1,000 live births as against a national average of 18.0.



The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 461 as compared with 33 the previous year. This increase is accounted for by a considerable rise in the number of cases of Measles from 25 to 410. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively.

A vaccine is now available against Measles and it is hoped that parents of children who have not had the disease will have them protected - a simple procedure involving only one small injection - so that Measles may be eradicated as has been practically so in several other infectious diseases. During the year 1970 protection against yet another infectious disease became available - namely Rubella or German Measles. This disease is now recognised as a serious danger to women during pregnancy because of its potentially harmful effects on the unborn child resulting in congenital abnormalities. Vaccination against German Measles is offered to all girls between the ages of 11 and 14 years and again only one small injection is required. The availability of these new vaccines must not, however, lead to neglect of protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis otherwise there is a real danger of the re-appearance of these diseases as has been emphasised by the recent outbreak of Diphtheria in Manchester.

The year 1970 was European Conservation Year and much of the publicity arising therefrom seemed to recognise and emphasise the value of the efforts being made by local authorities and particularly health departments in promoting healthier environmental conditions. Such matters as supervision of food and water supplies, housing, clean air, refuse collection and disposal, sewage treatment and disposal and noise abatement are but some of the factors requiring constant vigilance. A study of Mr. Walsh's section of the Report will confirm that he and his staff have been very active in most aspects of environmental hygiene.

The District continues to develop and as part of the Central Lancashire New City, proposals for which have now been approved by the Department of the Environment, its growth will be greatly accelerated. During the year a large Supermarket and open market have been completed, and 100 new dwellings built, the latter all being the result of private enterprise. The County Council Hostel for mentally subnormal adults was finally completed during the year and named Forest House. The Hostel and adjoining Training Centre (Crossways) in West Paddock were officially opened on the 1st July 1970 by County Alderman H. Davies.

I am indeed grateful to Mr. Walsh and the staff of the Health Department for their willing assistance and co-operation at all times. My thanks are also due to other officers and staff for their ready help whenever this is required.

I must also express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council and in particular to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee for the encouragement and support which I always receive.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant

J. WALKER

Medical Officer of Health



### Physical Features of the Area

As the physical features of an area very rarely change the following information has already appeared in previous Reports. For the sake of continuity and the benefit of those who will be reading the Report for the first time the short description which appears below would seem to be appropriate.

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole the area is level and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the District lies on a plain of triassic rock, upon which are deposited a lower boulder clay layer, a layer of middle drift sand and an upper boulder clay layer. In the southern part of the District there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the middle drift sand, the presence of which probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past. In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of glacial drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the District. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the District, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the river.



Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population mid 1970)	23,320
Population (Census 1961)	19,413
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of habitable houses 1970 (estimated)	7,784
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1969/70	£858,184
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1969/70	£3,401.5216

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

The long awaited decision on the Central Lancashire New City, of which Leyland would be a part, was finally made during the year. The new Department of the Environment approved the proposals in principle. No further information, however, was made available, the first step being the appointment of a Chairman and members of the New Town Development Corporation, the names of which were to be announced in 1971.

The first phase of the development in the Towngate area was partially completed during the year by a Development Company. A large supermarket operated by the Lancastria Co-operative Society and an open market containing 13 food stalls and 56 open stalls were opened in December. Work on the block of shops proceeded only slowly.

The District continued to enjoy a high level of employment with local industries satisfying demand from both the home and overseas markets. With the announcement of the New Town proposals it is fairly obvious that considerable development will be taking place in the area in the not too distant future. What form this will take will depend upon the deliberations of the Development Corporation when finally constituted.



Vital Statistics

Births

<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	... ..	204	177	381
Illegitimate	... ..	12	13	25
<u>T O T A L</u>	... ..	216	190	406

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population 17.4

Illegitimate Live Births per 6 (England & Wales 8)  
cent of Total Live Births

Stillbirths

Legitimate	... ..	1	2	3
Illegitimate	... ..	-	-	-
<u>T O T A L</u>	... ..	1	2	3

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 7 (England & Wales 13)  
Total Live and Stillbirths

TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u> (all causes)		<u>Stillbirths</u>	
	No. of Births	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. of Deaths	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. of Stillbirths	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1970	406	17.4	271	11.6	3	7.0
" 1969	413	17.9	235	10.2	12	28.0
" 1968	448	19.7	204	9.0	9	20.0
" 1967	452	20.4	253	11.4	7	15.0
" 1966	443	20.4	214	9.8	8	17.7
" 1965	444	21.0	196	9.3	7	15.5
Average 5 Years 1965-69	440	19.9	220	9.9	9	19.2

Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality	
			Total Under 1 Year	
	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1970	Nil	Nil	5	12.0
" 1969	Nil	Nil	11	27.0
" 1968	Nil	Nil	12	27.0
" 1967	Nil	Nil	13	29.0
" 1966	Nil	Nil	4	9.0
" 1965	Nil	Nil	7	15.8
Average 5 Years 1965-69	Nil	Nil	9.4	21.6

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which covers the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period, which in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, includes the figures for Stillbirths.



Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	<u>Neo-Natal</u> (Under 4 Weeks)		<u>Early Neo-Natal</u> (Under 1 Week)		<u>Perinatal</u> (Under 1 Week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1970	4	10.0	4	10.0	7	17.0
" 1969	6	15.0	4	10.0	16	38.0
" 1968	10	22.0	7	16.0	16	35.0
" 1967	10	22.0	10	22.0	17	37.0
" 1966	2	4.5	2	4.5	10	22.2
" 1965	6	13.5	6	13.5	13	28.8
Average 5 Years 1965-69	7	15.4	6	13.2	14	32.2

The birth and death rates shown in the previous tables are calculated on the actual figures appertaining to the District. As, however, districts vary in their age/sex composition, the Registrar General has devised a figure by which the birth and death rates are multiplied which takes into account these factors in the population. The birth and death rates already shown are known as the 'crude' rate but when multiplied by the Registrar General's comparability factor, are known as the "adjusted" rates. The comparability factor for Leyland is 0.97 for births and 1.24 for deaths and this gives the following figures at the adjusted rate.

Adjusted Birth Rate                      16.9 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate                      14.4 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Ratio of local adjusted  
birth rate to national  
rate      ...      ...      ...      ...      1.05

Ratio of local adjusted  
death rate to national  
rate      ...      ...      ...      ...      1.23



In any comparative table of Vital Statistics the adjusted rates are used and the following table compares Leyland with the County of Lancashire and England and Wales.

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for  
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	<u>Per 1,000 of Population</u>		<u>Maternal Mortality</u>	<u>Infant Mortality</u>
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still- births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 Years 1965 - 1969	19.3	13.4	Nil	21.6
1970	16.9	14.4	Nil	12
Lancashire	17.2	13.6	0.14	19.8
England and Wales 1970 (Actual)	16.0	11.7	0.18	18

Analysis of Causes of Death

The Registrar General has again supplied more comprehensive information on the causes of death during 1970. Age groupings, as well as causes, have been given and this information is repeated in the following tables.



Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life

	Sex	Total ALL Ages	Age in Years										
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 And Over	
Late Effects of Resp. T.B.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Leukaemia	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Anaemias	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Hypertensive Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	8	9
										5	11		



Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life										
	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years							
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cerebrovascular Disease	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Influenza	F	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Pneumonia	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis & Emphysema	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Asthma	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Anomalies	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Causes of Death at Different Periods in Life

	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in Years									
			Under One Year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 And Over
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
All Other External Causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<u>Total - All Causes</u>												
	M	134	3	1	-	1	2	6	10	33	43	35
	F	137	2	-	1	1	-	4	6	16	41	66

Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females. Deaths from malignant diseases increased from 34 to 43 giving a death rate of 1.84 as compared with 1.43 in 1969. The national average for this disease is 2.39. Of these figures the number of deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus was 9 which gives a death rate of 0.39 as compared with 0.62 for the country as a whole. Bronchitis/Emphysema and Pneumonia caused respectively 18 and 14 deaths.

### Infant Mortality

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year which is 6 less than the number in 1969. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 12.0 per 1,000 live births which is 15.0 less than the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0. The causes of death of the 5 infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
M	22 Hours	1a. Atelectasis 11 Intra Cranial Haemorrhage
M	5 Days	1a. Right heart failure b. Cyanotic congenital heart disease 11 Hypoplastic left heart 111 Transposition great vessels
F	1 Week	1a. Congenital abnormalities: (a) Diaphragmatic hernia (b) Atresia oesophagus (c) Stenosis anus (d) 1 midline kidney
F	2 Days	1a. Cardio respiratory failure
M	9 Months	1a. Dehydration b. Cerebral degeneration c. Spastic baby.

### Tuberculosis

The table below gives the age and sex distribution of the cases added to the Register during the year showing 3 newly notified cases, there being no transfers into the District.

Although there were no deaths of persons on the Tuberculosis register it will be noted that the Registrar General has shown one male death in the 55-64 age group from the "Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis". The actual cause of death on the death certificate was as follows:-



	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-

The death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis for England and Wales is 0.033 per 1,000 of Home population.

There were 3 people taken from the Register during the current year, all having recovered. The number of people remaining is given below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
27	16	4	4
43		8	



Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates  
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 Years 1965 - 1969	0.028	Nil	0.028
1969	Nil	Nil	Nil
1970	0.043	Nil	0.043
Lancashire	0.015	0.010	0.025
England and Wales	0.019	0.014	0.033

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Disease

The Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston, is the one to which patients are normally admitted, although in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may be utilised.

General Disease

Ten hospitals were available for patients in this District.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) Preston Royal Infirmary.                                   | } Administered by the<br>Preston and Chorley<br>Management Committee |
| (2) Chorley & District Hospital.                               |  |
| (3) Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood.                            |  |
| (4) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley.                              |  |
| (5) Willows Continuation Hospital,<br>Ashton, Preston.         |  |
| (6) Fulwood Continuation Hospital,<br>Longsands Lane, Fulwood. |  |
| (7) Ribbleton Hospital, Miller Road,<br>Preston.               |  |
| (8) Heath Charnock Hospital, Nr. Chorley.                      |  |
| (9) Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital,<br>Nr. Preston.        |  |
| (10) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston.             |  |



#### Venereal Disease

Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

#### Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory situated in Preston is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms in milks.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases.

#### Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4, Medical Officer, Dr. J. Walker, Joint Divisional Office, East Cliff, Preston. PR1.3JQ. Telephone: Preston 54868.

#### Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Station, Moss Lane, Leyland, has two ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles permanently stationed there. There is a staff of 17 providing a 24 hour service, operationally controlled by radio from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton. Their sphere of operation is not confined to the Urban District alone.

#### Home Nursing Service

This service has 3 District Nursing Sisters who are all State Registered Nurses and 4 District Nurses who are State Enrolled. In addition there are 2 male District Charge Nurses who are also State Registered and available to attend male patients as required in the Leyland area. Their duties consist mainly of the care of patients in their homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment to those cases requiring it.

#### Nursing Aid Equipment

A scheme is in operation whereby nursing equipment can be made available on short term loan by applying at the Clinic in Yewlands Drive, each lunchtime. This service is staffed on a rota basis by a District Nurse. It has also been arranged that messages requiring the attention of other services can also be taken.

#### Midwifery Service

There has been no change in personnel for this service, there being 3 full-time District Midwifery Sisters. There is also a Relief Midwifery Sister all of whom deal with the domiciliary births occurring in the District.



#### Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and Tuberculosis cases. Night and Evening Helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the Division. At the end of the year there was a total of 377 Home Helps available which includes those who were willing to work on night duties and they had given assistance to 2098 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as separate figures of actual cases attended in Leyland are not readily available.

#### Clinic Facilities

A staff of Health Visitors is based at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive who are employed in maintaining many of the health and welfare services operated by the Division including the care of the elderly. Clinic Nurses carry out the more routine duties in the Clinics and Schools.

#### Ante-Natal Clinic

A weekly session is held each Thursday afternoon at the School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Yewlands Drive, Leyland, which is attended by a Consultant Obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

#### Child Health Clinics

The Yewlands Drive Clinic provides adequate facilities for the child health sessions which are held every Wednesday afternoon. In addition to these on each Wednesday afternoon, a further session is held in the Methodist Church Hall, Leyland Lane, Leyland, to assist mothers in the western part of the District. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend these sessions and give advice on infant care and mangement; baby foods are also sold.

#### School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at Yewlands Drive for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, hearing screening tests, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions as well as speech therapy. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics and for those who are delicate and backward.

#### Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to Convalescent Homes.



### Welfare Services

Handicapped persons are assisted in several ways. A Handicraft and Social Centre is held each Monday in the Adult Training Centre, West Paddock, off Fox Lane. At the Outwork Centre in Fulwood a number are employed on productive work and payment is made direct by the firms who supply the materials. The Centre is open for 4 days per week and transport is provided.

Arrangements are made for the payment of travelling expenses to and from holidays at approved Centres and assistance can also be given towards the cost of the holidays themselves. Arrangements are also made for handicapped people to spend a holiday at a caravan provided by the Leyland Rotary Club in the Lake District.

Residential Homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who no longer have anyone to care for them adequately. A Home for such persons at Broadfield House, Leyland continued to provide accommodation for a total of 50 male and female residents. Selected cases may also be admitted to Broadfield House for day care for one or two days per week.

The chiropody service continued to provide free facilities for persons over 65 years of age, expectant mothers and handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others.

A laundry service is available for incontinent persons where satisfactory laundry arrangements cannot otherwise be made. Structural adaptations can also be arranged for the dwellings of handicapped persons, for such matters as door widening and provision of ramps to facilitate the use of wheelchairs.

### Family Planning

A Family Planning Clinic is in operation at the School Clinic in Yewlands Drive on Monday evenings and staffed by the Family Planning Association.

### Mental Health Service

A Junior Training Centre is provided in Chorley and daily transport arranged from Leyland to this Centre. There is an Adult Training Centre at West Paddock, off Fox Lane and an associated Hostel in the same grounds was opened in 1970. The Centre provides facilities for 60 trainees and the Hostel accommodates 31 residents. The Social Club continues to be held each Wednesday evening and the meetings take place in the Adult Training Centre. Mental Welfare Officers are available for consultation and advice in all cases of mental illness and mental subnormality.

### Cervical Cytology

A Clinic is held regularly for the early ascertainment of cancer of the cervix. Mature women in the appropriate age group can attend by appointment where an examination known as the "smear test" is carried out by a lady Doctor.



### Health Education in Schools

Lectures and talks to school children are arranged on health education matters as and when required. There has been an increasing emphasis on this in the last year or so. Talks on mothercraft, hygiene and various allied subjects have been given.

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Infective Jaundice	Acute Enceph- alitis	Acute Menin- gitis	Whooping Cough	Total
Under 1	-	14	-	-	-	2	16
1 -	-	48	-	1	1	1	51
2 -	-	67	-	-	-	1	68
3 -	-	78	-	-	-	2	80
4 -	-	58	1	-	-	2	61
5 - 9	3	143	18	-	-	4	168
10 - 14	1	2	6	-	-	-	9
15 - 24	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
25 - 44	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
45 - 64	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
65 & Over	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cases (All Ages)	4	410	33	1	1	12	461
Total Cases Removed to Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The number of cases of Measles rose from 25 in 1969 to 410, most of these occurring during the March and June quarters of the year. It will be noted that there were 4 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 1 over each of the past three years. There were no cases of Dysentery compared with 2 in 1969.



The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past decade.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1970	410	12	4
1969	25	-	1
1968	145	2	1
1967	198	7	1
1966	393	2	3
1965	45	2	18
1964	313	16	8
1963	95	18	18
1962	309	-	-
1961	46	5	29

#### Food Poisoning

It is worthy of note that it is now over 11 years since there was a confirmed case of Food Poisoning contracted within the District. Following holidays in Spain it was necessary in a number of cases to carry out follow-up investigations on Leyland residents who had been in contact at some stage or another during their holiday with persons who had ultimately contracted either a salmonella infection or Typhoid Fever. Fortunately all the Leyland contacts had escaped infection.

For the first time for many years a case of Cholera bio type El Tor, serotype Ogawa, occurred in Hawarden Rural District, Flintshire, Wales. The affected person had been on holiday in Djerba, Tunisia. Sporadic cases had been occurring in several Middle East countries and it is of interest that this was the only case notified in this country as a direct result of such outbreaks. In a letter circulated to all Medical Officers of Health the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security emphasised that the control of the spread of Cholera depends primarily on high standards of environmental and personal hygiene, on pure water supplies, on safe methods for the disposal of human excreta and on meticulous cleanliness in handling and preparation of food and beverages. This country



is regarded in common with others in Northern Europe as having standards of environmental and food hygiene sufficiently high to make it non-receptive to Cholera. Vaccination would be of little or no use in the prevention of the spread of this disease.

### F O O D

#### Milk

The Lancashire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and carry out a routine examination of milk on sale in the District for adulteration (added water) fat deficiency and also the addition of antibiotics. A total of 53 samples of milk were taken (7 of which were Channel Island Milk) and all but one were found to be genuine.

The system arranged with all the Public Health Inspectors of the constituent Authorities of Health Division No. 4 for the regular sampling of milk to ascertain the presence of Brucella organisms was continued during the year. There are three farms within the boundary of the Urban District who are still selling untreated milk direct to the public. Arising from this procedure 7 bulk samples taken from churns on the farm were found to contain brucella organisms. Following individual samples from the herds, 6 cows were immediately slaughtered. Milk affected with brucella organisms can cause a disease known as undulant fever in man. Pasteurisation renders the milk safe for human consumption but the ultimate aim is the eradication of this infection in dairy herds and to this end the Government Eradication Scheme is gaining momentum.

Arrangements were continued whereby any farmer, before purchasing fresh milking stock can arrange through ourselves, to have a sample of milk examined at the Public Health Laboratory from each cow he intends to purchase.

#### Meat

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year, where cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered. It will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector that there was a one hundred percent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the District.

A total of approximately  $13\frac{3}{4}$  cwts. of butchers meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses and their compliance with the Regulations with regard to wash-hand basins and sinks.



Type of Food Premises or Trade	Number of Premises	Number with Wash-hand basins	Number requiring separate sink	Number fitted with separate sink
General Grocer	48	48	48	48
Greengrocer/ Fruiterer	14	14	14	14
Fishmonger	3	3	3	3
Butcher	17	17	17	17
Confectioner	12	12	12	12
Fried Fish/Chips	13	13	13	13
Sweets	22	22	11	11
Licensed Premises, Canteens, Cafes, etc.	51	51	51	51
Others	2	2	2	2

Approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons of food from the above premises, consisting of pre-packed quick frozen types, butchers meat, fowl, tinned meat, fruit and vegetables, dried fruit and imported eggs, were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as a result of some condition which rendered them unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 57 samples of other food and drugs for laboratory examination,

1 Red Cabbage	1 Salad Cream
1 Sago	1 Jnr. Aspirins (Soluble)
1 Semolina	1 Liquid Antiseptic
1 Icing Sugar	1 Barley Malt Vinegar
1 Self Raising Flour	1 Curry Powder
1 Rice	1 Beef, canned
1 Sultanas	1 Lemon Curd
2 Phenomythyl Penicillin Tablets BP	1 Marmalade
2 Icipen v Tablets	1 Mincemeat
1 Stuffed Pork Roll, canned	1 Strained Vegetable & Beef Broth
1 Pork Luncheon Meat, canned	1 Ice Cream
1 Prime Steak with Gravy, canned	1 Margarine
1 Cream Sago Milk Pudding, canned	1 Cut Peel
1 Coffee	1 Bacon
1 Honey	1 Rum Flavouring
1 Milk Condensed, Skimmed, sweetened	2 Jelly Crystals
1 Milk, Condensed, full cream - (unsweetened)	1 Dried Parsley
1 Beefburgers	1 Gherkins (opened jar)
1 Smoked Haddock Fillets	1 Corned Beef
1 Fish Fingers	1 Ox Tongue, canned
1 Fried Haddock	1 Chopped Ham with Pork
1 Meat Pie	1 Crispie Cod Fries, Frozen
1 Farm Ice Cream	1 Buttered Fish Fingers, Frozen
1 Strawberry Mousse	1 Sliced Beef in Gravy, Frozen
1 Salmon Fish Cake	1 Butter
1 Savoury Fish Cakes	1 Drambuie Liqueur Chocolates
1 Frozen Strawberries	1 Steaklets, Frozen

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Meat Pie	The outside of the rim of pastry underneath the edge of the lid and the side of the pie was discoloured by a discoloured band $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide caused by a total of 0.2 milligrams of iron, probably from a faulty pie dish.	Baker cautioned and complainant informed.



<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Beef, canned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meat content only 37% yet sold under a ticket marked "Beef".</li> <li>2. Unlabelled, should be labelled with a name of the food (i.e. Pie Filling) and a list of ingredients, a name and address or trade mark and declaration of weight.</li> </ol>	Vendor cautioned re labelling offences.
Lemon Curd	Original label had been removed - replacement label gave no name and address of packer.	
Marmalade	<p>Sold unlabelled, therefore:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No name of food.</li> <li>2. No nett weight.</li> <li>3. No name and address of packer given.</li> </ol>	
Mincemeat	<p>Sold in a jar from which the label had been removed, therefore:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No name of food.</li> <li>2. No nett weight.</li> <li>3. No name and address of packer - all contrary to the Labelling of Food Order 1953. Sample was also sold with an imperfectly fitting cap.</li> </ol>	Vendor cautioned re labelling offences.
Corned Beef	Contained a piece of material split from a plant stem - but insufficient diagnostic material remained to indicate whether it was a grass or a more advanced form of plant. (It was not a brush bristle). It measured 57 millimeters in length and weighed 71 milligrammes.	
Informal Milk	Contained a slug ( <i>Milax budapestensis</i> ) but its buoyancy and contracted body suggests that it had been killed by metaldehyde and placed in the liquid after it had died. There were no mucous trails on the bottle and its surfaces reacted as strongly in phosphatase tests as its internal parts. It would therefore appear to be a post processing contamination.	M.M.B. Manager interviewed and complainant informed.



### WATER SUPPLY

The Preston & District Water Board supply water to the area. The constituent Authorities of this Board, which was created in 1959 are Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban Districts and Preston Rural District.

There was no alteration in the source of supply which continued in the main to be the Manchester Corporation Aqueduct containing supplies from Thirlmere and Haweswater supplemented by the deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods. The total consumption figures shown below have been supplied by the Water Board and from these has been calculated the average consumption per head of population per day for the twelve months ending 31st December 1970.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	273,365,000	180,865,000	454,230,000
Average Per Day	748,945	495,521	1,244,466
Average Per Head Per Day	32.11	21.25	53.36

#### Quality

There was in all a total of 14 analyses made during the year of water distributed in the District, all of which proved to be of a satisfactory standard.

#### Fluoridation

The Council have previously indicated their general agreement with the principle of fluoridation of the public water supplies and have communicated this decision to the Lancashire County Council who as the local Health Authority would in conjunction with the other local Health Authority involved in the area be responsible for making a final decision. The natural fluoride content of the water is 0.018 parts per million.

#### Quantity

There would appear to be an adequate supply of water to all areas. The Preston and District Water Board - Mr. J.F. Bailey, Engineer and Manager - has kindly supplied the following details of extensions to the mains laid within the District. The figures given are in yards.



	3"	4"	6"
To existing dwellings	-	-	-
To new dwellings	656	444	276
To other development	220	-	-

### Supplies to Houses

There were 100 houses newly occupied during the year which were, of course, supplied with mains water, all of these being houses for private owners. At the end of the year the number of dwellings connected direct to the public mains was 7,783 serving an estimated population of 23,320.

### Chemical Analysis

A special chemical analysis of the public water supply was carried out on the 9th November 1970 which gave the following results:-

	<u>Parts per Million</u>
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C)	40.0
Oxygen required to oxydise { in 15 mins.	0.35
{ in 3 hrs.	0.71
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.034
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.096
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.30
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	10.0
Temporary Hardness	Nil
Permanent Hardness	22.0
Total Hardness	22.0
pH Value	7.2

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Colour 9 Hazen

### DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

No major extensions to the trunk sewerage system were carried out during the year. The only extensions carried out were those necessary for the development of the Vicarsfield Estate.

### PRIVATE STREET WORKS

The duty of preparing plans and supervising Private Street Works is that of your Engineer & Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme.

The following private street works which formed part of the Miscellaneous Group I were partially completed at the end of the year.

Cowling Lane backs  
Downham Road part  
Fielden Street  
Braconash Road  
Back Streets to Golden Hill Lane  
Oak View with back streets  
Murray Street part  
Turpin Green cul-de-sac

Private estate developers were also concerned with the construction of roads to serve their own housing estates. The roadworks carried out on these estates during the year are shown below.

#### Whelmar Property Co.Ltd.

This firm is developing land south of Church Road and bounded by Langdale Road and Worden Lane, the development being known as the Vicarsfield estate. Some of the roads on this estate have already been completed in previous years and the following shows the progress made during the year on the remainder.



Dalehead Road	-	Kerbed, channelled and surfaced
Wharfdale Close	-	Kerbed, channelled and surfaced
Colthouse Close	-	Kerbed, channelled and surfaced
Dovedale Close	-	Kerbed, channelled and surfaced
Mardale Crescent	-	Kerbed, channelled and surfaced
Ferndale Close	-	Kerbed, channelled and surfaced
Lonsdale Close	-	Kerbed, channelled and based
Cairndale Drive	-	Kerbed, channelled and based
Silverdale Close	-	Kerbed, channelled and based
Glendale Close	-	Kerbed, channelled and based

Marstan Builders

This firm which have developed the West Paddock Estate off Fox Lane have completed the undermentioned estate roads which have not yet been adopted.

Forestway (Part)

Pinewood Crescent

Maplewood Close

Cedarwood Drive

West Paddock  
(cul-de-sac)

S C H O O L S

There are a total of 17 schools serving the District which are listed below. At several of the schools quite large extensions are in the process of being carried out.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Woodlea County Junior	Fox Lane
St. Andrew's C. of E. Junior	Woodlea Road
Leyland Seven Stars County Infants	Peacock Hall Road
Leyland Seven Stars County Junior	Peacock Hall Road
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
Methodist Junior	Canberra Road
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. Anne's R.C. Primary	Slater Lane
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	Haig Avenue
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive



H O U S I N G

The following table shows the number of new dwellings completed during the year ended 31st December 1970.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
By other L.A.'s	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Bodies or persons	100	Nil	100

Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following table has been prepared from information supplied by them showing the number of houses affected.

Standard Grants

Submitted to local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	42
(b) reduced standard	-
Approved by local authority for improvement to	
(a) full standard	42
(b) reduced standard	-
Work completed during the year	51

There were no applications for Discretionary Grants during the year.

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 46

No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. 53

Dwelling houses not in all respects fit for human habitation but capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.

No. (or estimated number) at end of year 40

Total number of dwellings existing at end of year, occupied or not, which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:-

- (a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time) -
- (b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made. -

Houses Demolished  
In Clearance Areas:

- 1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation
- 2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.
- 3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act 1957

<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
------------------------------------	--	-----------------

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas:

- 4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957
- 5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health

3	-	-
2	3	1



<u>Unfit Houses Closed:</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

<u>Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:</u>	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	4	-
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	-	-

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act 1961 within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Mechanical	8	10	2	Nil
Mechanical	44	26	4	Nil
Building Sites	1	1	-	Nil
Total	53	39	6	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ineffective Drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	3	3	-	-	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate Bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory, i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.



NEW LEGISLATION

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970

The Riding Establishments Act 1970

Food and Drugs (Milk) Act 1970

National Health Services Contributions Act 1970

Agriculture Act 1970

Local Authority Social Services Act 1970

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

Fertilisers and Feedings Stuffs (Amendment) Regulations 1970

The Labelling of Food Regulations 1970

The Cream Regulations 1970

The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1970

The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (No. 2) Order 1970

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1970

The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No. 2) Regulations 1970

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
LANCASTERGATE,  
LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
For The Year Ended 31st December 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Council  
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting this Annual Report which deals with certain aspects of the control of the environment. The matters dealt with are in the main self explanatory and it should not be necessary in this introduction to expand on them further.

In the Public Cleansing section it is encouraging to report that a record weight of waste paper was despatched as well as income received for the second consecutive year. With a recovery rate of 46 cwts. per thousand of population per month we were able to take advantage of the increasing demand for this type of raw material.

A noteworthy event during the year and which does not appear in the body of the Report was the departure of the Public Health Department from the old offices at 74, Towngate, to a new location in Lancastergate. The new accommodation comprising this and the Clerk's Department is of two storey construction using industrialised building techniques and has proved a vast improvement on the old accommodation.

My thanks are due to all members of the Public Health Department who carry out their duties in a willing and conscientious manner. The continued support and interest in the work of the Department by all members of the local authority is greatly appreciated.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

G. WALSH

Chief Public Health Inspector  
Cleansing Superintendent  
Petroleum Officer



PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS

The total number of visits made within the District have been tabulated below into various categories.

On these visits, advice is given and many improvements brought about without the necessity for formal action or report to the Council

Drainage	569
Insect Infestations	147
Water Supply	12
Refuse Collection	287
Refuse Disposal	174
Housing	96
Nuisances	214
Caravan Sites	34
Factories Act	39
Pest Control	192
Atmospheric Pollution	39
Shops Act	134
Noise Abatement	46
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	205
Civic Amenities Act	168
Infectious Diseases	112
Milk & Dairies	54
Slaughterhouse	210
Food Premises	314
Food and Drugs	43
Hawkers	29
Miscellaneous	<u>94</u>
	<u>3212</u>

## H O U S I N G

With the occupation of a further 100 new dwellings the number now built in the District since 1920 is 5,912 or 76% of the 7784 available. This high percentage of comparatively modern houses indicates the fairly rapid growth of the District and indicates a high standard of housing generally in respect of basic amenities. Some of these houses, particularly those built in the 1920's and 30's however, lack certain refinements now found necessary in modern housing mainly in respect of electrical services, insulation, position of bathroom and modern ideas on the facilities which should be found in the kitchen. Whole house heating which is now more and more acceptable in all types of house is in many cases conspicuous by its absence.

Action under the Housing Acts was taken on the following which were regarded as unfit for human habitation.

212, 214, 216, Longmeanygate - As the owner had failed to demolish within the time stated this work was carried out by the Local Authority in default, the cost of which is recoverable from the owner.

The following two local authority houses which were accepted as being unfit were demolished to make room for new Council houses.

229, Fox Lane

231, Fox Lane

In the 1969 Housing Act provision was made for the amendment of rents of controlled tenancies in respect of those houses which satisfied a certain standard of repair and amenity. In such cases the owner was authorised to apply to the local authority for a Qualification Certificate. When this Certificate was granted the Rent Officer for the area would fix a fair rent for the property after discussions with both landlord and tenant. Full details of the procedure to be followed was given in the Report for 1969. The following table shows the number of applications for Qualification Certificates which have been received and how these have been dealt with.

<u>No. of Applications for Qualification Certificates</u>	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Granted</u>	<u>Refused</u>
19	13	6	-

Ten of the 19 applications were made in the month of December.



RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

		Type of Property	
		Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No. of Properties in District		8446	80
No. of Inspections following notification		183	54
	Rats	14	47
	Mice	167	33
No. of Inspections for reasons other than notification		192	12
	Rats	13	4
	Mice	18	5

In order effectively to control the number of rats and mice in any District it is essential that early attention be paid to reports of their presence and that routine inspections should be carried out regularly at those places most likely to harbour them, e.g. refuse disposal tips, sewage works, farms, etc. The Agricultural Contract Service for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties continued. A total of 23 Contracts were being operated during the year.

The annual test baiting of the sewerage system of the District again indicated that there were no rats in the sewers of Leyland. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs. It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve statutory notices under the Pests Act as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.



## DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

There were no extensions by the local authority to the main drainage sytem. With the continual development of housing estates sewers are laid by the developers as and when necessary. Owing to the comparatively slow development taking place there was no significant increase in flow in any particular part of the area.

In June 1970 two more houses served by septic tank were connected to the main sewer by agreement with the owners at 21 and 23 Longmeanygate - formerly known as Hippingstones Cottages.

In December 1970 a bungalow at 217, Dunkirk Lane was similarly connected.

In all these cases detailed plans and specifications were drawn up by ourselves, quotations obtained from suitable contractors and detailed supervision given to the work of conversion. In each case we paid half the total cost. There are now only 2 houses in Leyland served by this type of drainage where the public sewer is available.

The following table of closet accommodation for houses shows the present position so far as we can ascertain and how this has changed over the past five decades.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	6043	8619
Waste Water (Tippler)	32	32	32	31	5	2
Pail (all Premises)	488	374	157	158	74	29
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	3

### Clearance of Blocked Drains and Sewers

For many years the Department has provided a service for the clearing of drains and sewers, including public sewers serving individual or groups of property. We cleared a total of 401 blockages during the course of the year as compared with 434 in 1969. It has not been our practice to make any charge where the blockage could be removed by plunging or if access was available, for example by inspection chambers, or of course where a public sewer was involved. In those cases, however, where it was necessary to break open the ground in business or private properties we recovered the cost in respect of drains only. Section 17 of the Public Health Act 1961 allows the local authority to carry out any works necessary to remove blockages provided the cost does not exceed £2.



### Drain Inspections

As required by the Public Health Act 1936 inspections were made of all drainage alterations to premises carried out by private contractors provided the alteration or repair had not involved the depositing of plans with the Engineer and Surveyor. In such cases the necessary drainage alterations are approved by his staff along with the other works.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Full investigations are carried out into those cases of infectious disease which come to our notice, the details of which have already been given in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

Suitable disinfectant for use in sick rooms is available free of charge to those cases which are being nursed at home. The small 8 oz. bottles of strong white disinfectant with a Rideal Walker co-efficient of 18/22 were available on demand to any householder in the District from the Council's main store at Heaton Street. Approximately 6 gross were distributed during the year. Small quantities are held in the Public Health Department office for those people who find it difficult to visit the Depot.

### OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

No separate narrative Report has been prepared on the operation of the Act. Certain statistical details, however, are shown below.

#### Registrations and General Inspections Period Covered - 1st January - 31st December 1970

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	4	48	33
Retail Shops	-	90	77
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public,	-	11	11
T O T A L	4	151	123



A total of 205 visits of all kinds (including general inspections) were made to registered premises for the sole purpose of ensuring that the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 were being complied with. It should, however, be added that when Public Health Inspectors are visiting registered premises for other purposes, e.g. food hygiene and ordinary Shops Act inspections the provisions of this Act are borne in mind and should there be any obvious contraventions action would be taken to deal with it.

The following analysis refers solely to those premises requiring to be registered with the local authority and which are in fact registered. All canteens and offices forming part of a factory and within its curtilage are subject to inspection under this Act by H.M. Factory Inspectorate as indeed are all local authority establishments.

Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in  
Registered Premises at End of Year

Class of Workplace	No of Persons Employed
Offices	221
Retail Shops	335
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	11
Catering establishments open to the public	94
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total	661
Total Males	274
Total Females	387

F O O D

Slaughterhouses

The one licensed private slaughterhouse in the District continued in use throughout the year serving the needs of the proprietor's private shop and those of another butcher with a shop in the Blackburn area. The premises continued to be operated satisfactorily and in addition to inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors when employed on meat inspection duties further inspections are made from time to time by the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.



The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered, approximately 80% of which were for consumption within the District. It is not the policy of the present users to deal with casualty or aged animals as routine and this is reflected in the comparatively small amount of meat which it has been necessary to reject for human consumption.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	393	4	Nil	1240	259
Number Inspected	393	4	Nil	1240	259
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci- Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	170	2	Nil	85	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	45.57%	50%	Nil	6.85%	7.72%
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.77%
Number of carcasses found to be affected with Cysticercus bovis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The number of cattle at 393 compares with 330 slaughtered the previous year. The number of pigs fell from 263 to 259 and the sheep increased from 1003 to 1240.

A total of approximately  $13\frac{3}{4}$  cwts. of butchers meat and offal from the slaughterhouse was rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound. This compares with  $20\frac{3}{4}$  cwts. the previous year. The most common cause of rejection was cirrhosis of the liver, caused by 'liver fluke' - a parasite found on some grasslands.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering was continued during the year, approximately two-thirds of the throughput being slaughtered on this day. All animals were inspected at the time of slaughter and stamped with an approved mark indicating the name of the Authority and the identity of the particular Inspector concerned.

The following charges continued to be made for the inspection service as authorised by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963.

2/6d per bovine animal

9d per pig

6d per sheep or lamb

The income received by the Authority for this service during the twelve months ending 31st December 1970 amounted to £90.6s.9d.

#### Other Foods

It will be seen from the different types of food premises in the District set out on Page 26 of the Report that there are 182 businesses dealing with food in one form or another.

Certain food premises, as follows, are required to be registered either under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or by the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Sale only of Ice Cream	72	92
Manufacture of Ice Cream	1	3
Sausages, pressed, pickled and preserved food	12	23
Fruit & Vegetables	13	10



As many visits as possible are normally arranged to these premises to ensure that they are conforming to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations which are designed to ensure that all food consumed is safe and clean and prepared in premises suitably constructed, equipped and maintained for the purpose. Certain items of food become unfit for human consumption for various reasons, such as through damage to the container in transit or breakdown in refrigeration arrangements. The following is the type and quantity of food accepted for surrender during the year.

Pork	133 lbs.
Beef	314 lbs.
Jellied Veal	12 lbs.
Corned Beef	8 lbs.
Lamb	297 lbs.
Tinned Meat	12 lbs.
Quick Frozen Food	612 lbs.
Chops	136 lbs.
Shoulder of Ham	140 lbs.
Lambs Liver	1 lb.
Chicken	34 lbs.
Dried Fruit	34½ lbs.
Polish Eggs	647 doz.
Mixed tins Fruit & Veg.	3 tons.

#### Hawkers of Food

There are 36 hawkers of food within the District registered with the Authority under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. It is necessary to carry out regular inspections of this type of trade to ensure that reasonable hygienic standards are being maintained in delivery vehicles especially as most of them are away from their base for long periods.

#### Milk

The Lancashire County Council being the Food and Drugs Authority now administer the Special Designation Regulations.

The number of registered milk distributors in the District at the end of the year was as follows:-

Own dairies in the District	1
Dairy farmers in the District	3
Dairies outside the District	11
Milk Shops in the District	22



There were 12 producers of milk within the District who were not required to be registered with the local authority. Their Ministry licence authorises them to produce and in 3 cases they retail their own milk.

In accordance with the principles set out in the Medical Officer of Health's Report the following are the details of milk samples taken with a view to ascertaining the incidence of Brucella infection in milking herds, the milk from which is sold to the public untreated.

	Positive	Negative	No Result
Results			
(a) Brucellosis - Ring Test	12	90	4
(b) Brucellosis - Culture Test	8	8	-
(c) Brucellosis - Biological Test	5	3	-

Total number of samples submitted = 106

#### DISINFESTATION

It was necessary to disinfest 10 houses for bed bugs which is 4 more than the previous year. These infestations occurred in 4 Council owned properties and 6 in privately owned houses. The insecticide used to control these was D.D.T. with added Pyrethrum in a kerosene base. The degree of success achieved over a good number of years with this combination of insecticides is quite remarkable and it is quite rare for even a second treatment to be necessary. Householders should be encouraged to report any unusual insect found in the house particularly if it is biting. Any treatment necessary is carried out in a discreet manner so as to avoid embarrassment and without charge.

#### Small Ermine Moth

The activities of the caterpillar of this moth which for the past few years has been attacking hawthorn hedges in full leaf and some fruit trees in this area was considerably reduced. Small packs of Dipterex 80, the recommended insecticide for controlling this pest, was available from our general stores for any person who wished to use it, a 1/0d pack being sufficient to formulate 2 gallons of spray. This insecticide which is of the organo phosphorous group deteriorates rapidly after use and is, therefore, much less harmful to other forms of insect life than the more persistent types.



### Other Pests

It was necessary to deal with 24 cases of cockroach infestations as compared with 20 in 1969. As the eggs of these creatures are usually laid in inaccessible parts of buildings they are difficult to eradicate. The use of our fogging machine has allowed the dispersal of insecticide to these otherwise inaccessible parts.

The following other types of insect and other pests were also dealt with but only in those instances where they were actually invading houses or causing serious nuisance to the inhabitants.

Pigeons	1	Wasps Nests	24
Ants	52	Silverfish	4
Fleas	8	Golden Spider Beetle	1
Sand Bees	22		

### C L E A N   A I R

There were 16 smoke observations of various factory chimneys during the year.

A comprehensive report on the setting up of smoke control areas along with general information on administrative procedure was submitted to the Authority for consideration in January. As it was understood that there was some restriction on the introduction of new smoke control areas it was decided to approach the appropriate Ministry on an informal basis to ascertain whether it was likely that approval would be given should the Council decide on their introduction. The reply indicated that whilst the Ministry had in the normal course of events no objection to Authorities outside the "black" areas instituting smoke control they would wish to be satisfied that this should be introduced systematically and in accordance with a comprehensive phased programme to cover the whole of the area. In view of the then restriction on capital expenditure on public services we were advised that all local authorities outside the "black" areas who had not already submitted smoke control programmes for approval were asked to defer such submissions until the financial situation improved. So far as the availability of smokeless fuels was concerned it was accepted that there were some difficulties in obtaining adequate stocks at that time but that when the present plans of the producers of solid smokeless fuel came into operation, after April 1971, they should be able to meet all demands. In view of this information the local authority had no alternative but to accept the situation as it was at that time.



Applications under the Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1958 were received from the following firms requesting approval for heating systems and chimneys of appropriate heights serving those systems. As a result of representations and discussions with the firms concerned the proposals were finally agreed.

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Type of Boiler</u>	<u>Rating</u>
W. & H. Fowler, Hastings Road, Leyland.	Conversion to Oil Fired	300,000 B.T.U.'s/Hr.
Leyland Motors Ltd., Butec Works, Cleveland Road, Leyland.	New Oil Fired	8,600 lbs/Hr.
Leyland Motors Ltd., Works Engineers, King Street Works, Leyland.	New Oil Fired	1,191,000 B.T.U.'s/Hr.

#### Public Conveniences

Arrangements were continued at the public conveniences in Chapel Brow and those adjoining the Public Hall, Towngate, for their cleaning every day in the week including Sunday. Other small conveniences in Leyland Lane and Earnshaw Bridge were cleaned on 6 days of the week. Those on the park were cleaned whenever necessary which varied according to the time of the year.

#### Mortuary Facilities

The arrangements made at the end of 1966 with Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council for the use of their permanent mortuary, should the need arise, continued in operation. These arrangements would appear to be satisfactory for all concerned.

#### Pet Animals Act

The above Act requires that all shop premises selling livestock as domestic pets are required to be registered with the local authority. The registration can only be effected where the premises comply with the requirements of the Act in regard to their structural condition, special arrangements for the keeping of animals and for fire fighting facilities. The following were the holders of current licences for the sale of pets.



Name & Address of Owner

Address of Premises

Mr. H. Worrall,  
326, Leyland Lane,  
Leyland.

13, Golden Hill Lane,  
Leyland,

E. Ball & Son Ltd.,  
19/21, Chapel Street,  
Chorley.

98, Hough Lane,  
Leyland.

Mrs. J. Wiggans,  
28, Bristol Avenue,  
Farington,  
Leyland.

'Jeans' Pet Shop,  
Preston Road,  
Leyland.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

There were no premises registered under this Act within the Urban District.

Caravans

The one licensed caravan site in the District situated at the Leyland Service Station, Wigan Road, continued in operation.

Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 1951

The above Act requires that where any form of upholstering is carried out the premises must be registered by the local authority. The purpose is to ensure that any filling materials used are clean and wholesome. There is one such business registered with this Authority.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens
Owner	84	87	-
Police	-	-	-
Total	84	87	-

The electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 continued to work satisfactorily. This was provided by the R.S.P.C.A. who also supply chloroform etc. for dealing with cats. All animals are 'put to sleep' by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/0d per animal, half the receipts being forwarded to the R.S.P.C.A.

#### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There were 29 current licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit in the District. The total licence fees amounted to £127 as compared with £123 in 1969.

Plans were deposited for a major redevelopment of the service station at the junction of Canberra Road and Turpin Green Lane for Amoco (U.K.) Ltd. Apart from completely new buildings, service facilities, pumps etc. work was commenced on the installation of two new 5,000 gallon underground storage tanks. These were to be installed to the Home Office recommended specification, i.e. encased in concrete.

#### Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964

Every local authority is required to maintain a register of persons carrying on the business of scrap metal dealer in their area. The registration is effective for a period of three years but can, of course, be cancelled at any time. It is an offence for any person to carry on business as a scrap metal dealer without being registered with the Authority and are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100. The Act also lays down certain other provisions, particularly with regard to maintaining records of all transactions and prohibiting dealing with persons under the age of 16 years. The provisions of the Act insofar as maintaining a record of transactions are enforced by the Police Authority. The Act repealed and consolidated various old statutes going back to the year 1861.

The following persons and premises are registered with this Authority in Leyland,



<u>Name &amp; Address</u>	<u>Place of Business</u>	<u>Date of current Licence</u>
Frank Sumner, 7, Broad Street, Leyland.	Moss Farm, Longmeanygate, Leyland.	8.11.68
George Rhodes, Butler's Farm, 453, Leyland Lane, Leyland.	Home Address	8.11.68
Brendan Kerrigan, 72, Broadfield Drive, Leyland.	Nil - Itinerant Collector	8.11.68
Leyland Metal Co.Ltd., Station Yard, Golden Hill, Leyland.	Company Address	8.11.68
Terence Bamford, 81, Springfield St., Preston.	Braconash Road, Leyland.	19.3.69

P U B L I C   C L E A N S I N G

Collection and Storage of Household Refuse

The weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year apart from short spells due to the statutory holidays at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide and for the first week of the Leyland holidays. The vehicles in use during the year were as follows:-

- |     |   |   |                         |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------|
| One | - | 12 cubic yard Side Loader Karrier   | (November 1959 - Spare) |
| One | - | 10 cubic yard Side Loader Dennis  | (April 1963)            |
| One | - | 20 cubic yard Rear Loader - Fore<br>& Aft Tipper with power press -<br>Shelvoke & Drewry                                    | (August 1964)           |
| One | - | 37 cubic yard Continuous Loader -<br>Paxit IIIA - Dennis  | (February 1967)         |
| One | - | Matbro Mastiff Series II Mechanical<br>Loading Shovel (4 wheel drive)   | (June 1968)             |
| One | - | 50 cubic yard Norba Continuous<br>Loader (with bulk handling<br>equipment) mounted on a Leyland<br>Albion Chieftain chassis | (July 1969)             |
| One | - | 6 cwt. Ford Escort Van  | (February 1970)         |
| One | - | 50 cubic yard Norba Continuous<br>Loader (with bulk handling<br>equipment) mounted on a Leyland<br>Albion Chieftain chassis | (December 1970)         |

With the delivery of the second 50 cubic yard Norba continuous loading refuse collection vehicle mounted on a Leyland Albion Chieftain chassis in December 1970, the 20 cubic yard Shelvoke & Drewry rear loader - fore and aft tipper, reverted to the role of a spare vehicle. The 1959 12 cubic yard side loader Karrier vehicle was finally taken off the road at the end of the year as it had reached the end of its useful life.



Consideration was given to a replacement for the 1963 10 cubic yard side loader Dennis vehicle. As over 90% of the work of this vehicle consists in servicing shops it was decided that a similar type side loading vehicle would best suit our purpose particularly as much of the material collected is salvageable paper. A rear loading machine which mixed up a certain amount of refuse with this paper would not be acceptable. It was finally decided to obtain a side loading body with a 15 cubic yard capacity, this extra capacity being obtained by making the sides vertical and an order was placed for such a vehicle fitted on a Ford D.400 chassis for delivery in 1971.

We continued to use salvage trailers on the three main house refuse rounds which increased the amount of salvageable paper we were able to extract from the refuse. It is not generally realised that the use of such trailers considerably increases the number of houses which the refuse collection vehicle can serve before requiring to go to the tip and that the cost of the trailer in terms of its capacity is considerably less than that of the collection vehicle. Our trailers have a 7 cubic yard capacity and cost approximately £120 whereas a 50 cubic yard refuse vehicle costs approximately £7,000 which makes the trailer capacity 8 times cheaper than that of the vehicle. Whilst we pay additional road fund licence for the use of trailers this is more than compensated for by the income we receive from the extra wastepaper collected.

The 1½ cubic yard bulk refuse containers introduced into the District in 1969 continued to be popular at those premises producing large quantities of refuse. No increases were made in the charges for the use of such containers which are as follows:-

<u>Trade Premises</u>	£5 per annum hire charge for each container, with £10 per annum for a once weekly collection with proportionate increases for additional collections.
<u>Schools</u>	£5 per annum hire charge for each container supplied.

The work studied incentive bonus scheme continued in operation on the refuse collection rounds. No significant alterations were necessary on Teams Nod. 1 and 2 and Team No.3 were able to take in additional houses built on the Whelmar estate but on a daywork basis. All four teams operate, under normal circumstances, at a 97 performance which gives the men approximately 30% increase over the basic rate. With the advent, however, of new vehicles with different capacities and the continued erection of new houses it is necessary for our present scheme to be brought up to date. As there is no permanent work study officer working for the local authority the Council gave consideration to the method by which this could be achieved but no decision had been reached by the end of the year.



In November 1970 nationally agreed increases for all local authority manual employees were announced and the following basic rates operated as from the 9th November 1970.

Collectors £18, 0s, 0d. per 40 hour week

Driver/Loader: £18, 12s, 0d. per 40 hour week  
(Up to and including  
5 tons carrying  
capacity)

Driver/Loader: £18, 19s, 0d. per 40 hour week  
(Over 5 tons carrying  
capacity)

with an additional 7/0d per week for all  
employees with at least five years  
continuous service.

Further improvements were made to the annual holiday entitlement and employees who had completed 5 years continuous service were to be given three weeks holiday as from the 1st April 1971.

In operating a public cleansing service where a weekly collection is insisted upon the incidence of sickness, absences and holidays, plays a significant part in the problems which have to be encountered during the course of the year.

The following table shows the trend of absences due to various causes since 1968.

	1 9 6 8		1 9 6 9		1 9 7 0	
	No. of Hours	%	No. of Hours	%	No. of Hours	%
Certified Sickness	2806	6.52	4394	10.25	6894	16.20
Other Absences	245	0.57	314	0.74	205	0.48
Holidays	2856	6.64	2824	6.59	2860	6.72



It is disturbing to find that there was over 50% increase in the amount of certified sickness as compared with 1969 and a rise from 6.52% in 1968 to 16.20% in 1970 indicates the problems which have to be faced in maintaining a weekly service to all premises within the District. Obviously this could not be carried out by those men who are not sick and it has been necessary from time to time to employ temporary labour to ease the situation. Further measures were under consideration to try and control the steep rise in the incidence of sickness.

### Cost of Cleansing Service

The following information which has been obtained from the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts shows the net cost of the Cleansing Service for 1969/70 as compared with 1968/69.

<u>1968/69</u>			<u>1969/70</u>	
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>		<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
25,530	52	Refuse Collection (incl. Incentive Bonus and Municipal Bin Scheme)	27,621	212
2,681	104	Refuse Disposal	3,145	64
3,947	5,260	<u>Salvage</u> Paper, Textiles etc.	4,857	6,536
173	-	Salvage Bonus	248	-
<u>222</u>	<u>26</u>	General	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>£32,553</u>	<u>£5,442</u>		<u>£35,871</u>	<u>£6,812</u>
<u>£27,110</u>		<u>NET COST OF SERVICE</u>	<u>£29,059</u>	

The following table has been prepared to show a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District and comparisons are made in five yearly intervals from 1952/53.

<u>Cost per Week per House</u>			
	s.	d.	
1952/53		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1957/58		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1962/63		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	*
1967/68	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	*
1969/70	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	*

\* These figures include the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme.

We have operated a Municipal owned Dustbin Scheme since 1949 which is now an integral part of the Public Cleansing Service. It is perhaps worthwhile to mention from time to time that this is a replacement service on the basis of one bin per rated premises. All new property including houses, are required to have the first dustbin provided from other sources. We had been providing rubber lids on all bins for eight years and, therefore, approximately half those in the District enjoyed the advantages they brought, i.e. ease of fitting and freedom from noise. In view, however of the increasing volume of refuse being produced by almost every household in the District the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cubic foot bin was providing inadequate storage accommodation for many households even on a weekly collection basis. The next size is a 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  cubic foot bin but as this brings problems of additional weight we experimented with plastic bins of the same larger capacity and in 1969 divided our requirements between two separate manufacturers. In 1970, however, this was limited to one manufacturer who produces good quality dustbins in high density polyethylene, blow moulded. In addition to being noiseless in operation they are light for the men to handle and, of course, there is no corrosion problem. Householders issued with these are, however, expected to use common sense and not deposit red hot ashes nor light fires in them.

The actual cost of our Municipal Bin Scheme in terms of a 1d rate over the last decade is shown in the following table.



<u>Year</u>	<u>Actual Cost</u> £	<u>Cost in terms of ld Rate</u> pence
1960/61	387	0.40
1961/62	615	0.62
1962/63	831	0.82
1963/64	607	0.21
1964/65	569	0.20
1965/66	619	0.20
1966/67	726	0.23
1967/68	819	0.25
1968/69	1257	0.38
1969/70	978	0.29

\* The product of a ld rate was considerably increased following re-valuation in the year indicated and this had the effect of reducing the cost in terms of the ld rate.

#### Disposal

Throughout the year we disposed of all refuse at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Emnie Lane. Full details as to the methods being used, i.e. tipping into sewage sludge were described in the Report for 1969. Suffice it to say that the arrangements proved to have worked quite satisfactorily and there was no nuisance arising from the depositing of refuse into the liquid sewage sludge.

Mention was made in the 1969 Report that planning consent had been obtained for a permanent tipping site in the parish of Ulnes Walton in the area of the Chorley Rural District Council. Negotiations were, however, continuing between the agent of the owner and the District Valuer as to the terms upon which both ourselves and Chorley Rural District Council could enter upon the site.

The disposal of old cars continues on a very satisfactory basis. The owner of any unwanted car can obtain from this Department the name and address of a dealer who will remove such a vehicle free of charge from any address within the District provided there is reasonable access. The total number of cars removed by this method is not known exactly but it is estimated to exceed 100. There are still cases, however, where a car has been abandoned in the District and the owner cannot be traced and it is necessary to place a seven day notice on the vehicle in accordance with the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act 1967. During the year we dealt with 5 cars on this basis.



### Waste Paper Salvage

The following table shows the amount of waste paper collected and despatched to the Mills in the three grades for the twelve months ending 31st December 1970 and a comparison is made with 1968 and 1969. The 1970 figures show a highly satisfactory recovery rate of 46 cwts. per thousand of population per month as compared with 42 cwts. per thousand of population in 1969, the increase in actual tonnage amounting to 12% as compared with 1969.

	1 9 7 0	1 9 6 9	1 9 6 8
	Tons.Cwts.Qrs.	Tons.Cwts.Qrs.	Tons.Cwts.Qrs.
Mixed Waste	296 13 0	275 5 0	239 15 3
Fibreboard Containers	240 5 0	204 6 0	173 2 1
White Newspapers	110 5 0	98 13 0	100 15 0
T O T A L	647 3 0	578 4 0	513 13 0

The percentage of the total weight in each grade is given below and comparisons are made with previous years.

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Mixed Waste	46%	48%	47%	48%	64%
Fibreboard Containers	37%	35%	33%	35%	23%
White Newspapers	17%	17%	20%	17%	13%

We have been carrying out for some years a policy of segregation of the three grades, partly at the request of the Board Mills as this allows better control of the finished product and partly because they pay more per ton for the Fibreboard and White Newspaper grades.



The income received during the past three years is shown in the following table. These years are for the twelve months ending 31st December.

	1 9 7 0	1 9 6 9	1 9 6 8
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mixed Waste	3115 14 0	2586 15 9	2013 14 1
Fibreboard Containers	2944 18 0	2378 5 0	1809 13 5
White Newspapers	1402 15 3	1087 6 3	964 18 9
T O T A L	£7463 7 3	£6052 7 0	£4788 6 3

The price per ton we were able to obtain during the year for our waste paper was as follows:-

	<u>Up to and Incl.</u> <u>28/12/70</u>	<u>With effect</u> <u>from</u> <u>29/12/70 - 31/12/70</u>
<u>Mixed Papers</u>	£9.10s.0d.	£10.10s.0d.
<u>Fibreboard Containers</u>	£11.15s.0d.	£12. 5s.0d.
<u>White Newspapers</u>	£11. 5s.0d.	£12.15s.0d.

The Paal paper baling press which we purchased in 1968 was able to cope quite satisfactorily with the increased tonnage obtained during the year, and this coupled with the increase of 5/0d per ton which we obtained for bales made on this press has made its purchase already very worthwhile.

Consideration was given to the method of handling bales of waste paper at the Depot. We had been using a hinged grab operated by a 10 cwt. travelling hoist. It was used for stacking the bales after making and for loading on to the haulage vehicles on delivery to the Board Mills. With the considerable increase in tonnage with which we had been dealing this system had become somewhat out of date. As the increased size of bales made it sometimes difficult to stack them properly and in any case we were limited by the area covered by the overhead rolled steel joist, it was decided that the best

method of dealing with this handling problem was to purchase an electrically operated clamp lift truck and the Board Mills made an offer of an interest free loan to the local authority for the purchase of such a machine indicating that repayment could be spread over five years.

In August a Forager Minor Mark III clamp lift truck with a 12' lift and a turning circle of 51" with 10 cwt. lifting capacity was put into service. There are now no handling problems with regard to waste paper at the Depot.

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